GERMANY. IX.

BEVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Bohemia and Croatia (another disjected member of the Slavonic family, acted upon by the Hungarian as Bohemia by the German.) rere the homes of what is called on the European Continent "Panslavison." Neither Bobenia nor Croatia was strong enough to exist as a nation by herself. Their respective nationality tradually undermined by the action of historical causes that inevitably absorbs it into a more energetic stock, could only hope to be restored to nething like independence by an alliance with other Slavonic nations. There were twenty-two illions of Poles, forty-five millions of Russians, eight millions of Serbians and Dulgarians-why not form a mighty Confederation of the whole eighty millions of Slavonians, and drive back or exterminate the intruder upon the holy Slavonic soil, the Turk, the Hungarian, and above allthe hated, but indispensible Niemetz, the German! Thus, in the studies of a few Slavonian dilettanti of historical science was this ludicrous, this anti-historical movement got up, a movement which intended nothing less than to subneate the civilized West under the barbarian East, the town under the country, trade, manufactures, intelligence, under the primitive agriculture of Slavonian serfs. But behind this ludicrous theory stood the terrible reality of the Russian Empire, that empire which by every novement proclaims the pretension of considering all Europe as the domain of the Slavon race-and especially of the only energetic part of this race, of the Russians; that empire which, with two capitals such as St. Petersburg and Moscow, has not yet found its center of gravity, as long as the " City of the Czar," (Constantinople, called in Russian Tzarigrad, the Czar's city,) considered by every Russian peasant as the true metropolis of his religion and his nation, is not actually the residence of its Emperor; that empire, which for the last 150 years as never lost, but always gained territory by every war it has commenced And well-known in Central Europe are the in trigues by which Russian policy supported the new-fangled system of Panslavism, a system than which, none better could be invented to suit its purposes. Thus, the Bohemian and Croatian Panelavist, some intentially, some without knowing it, worked in the direct interest of Russia ; they betrayed the revolutionary cause for the shadow of a nationality which, in the best of cases, would have shared the fate of the Polish nationality under Russian sway. It must, however, be said for the honor of the Poles, that they never got to be seriously entangled in these Panslavistic traps; and if a few of the aristocracy turned furious Panslavists, they knew that by Russian subjugation they had less to lose than

The Bohemians and Croatians called, then, a general Slavonic Congress at Prague, for the preparation of the universal Slavonian alliance. This Congress would have proved a decided failure even without the interference of the Austrian military. The several Slavonic languages differ quite as much as the English, the Berman and the Swedish, and when the proseedings opened, there was no common Slavonic tongue by which the speakers could make themselves understood. French was tried, but was equally unintelligible to the majority, and the poor Slavonic enthusiasts whose only common feeling was a common hatred against the Germans, were at last obliged to express themselves in the hated German language, as the only one that was generally un. derstood! But just then, another Slavonic Congress was assembling in Prague, in the shape of Gallician lancers, Croatian and Slovak grenadiers, and Bohemian gunners and cuirasciers; and this real, armed Slavonic Congress under the command of Windischgratz, in less than twenty-four hours drove the founders o an imaginary Slavenian supremacy out of the town and dispersed them to the winds. The Bohemian, Moravian, Dalmatian, and

by a revolt of their own peasant serfs.

part of the Polish Deputies (the aristocracy,) to the Austrian Constituent Diet, made in that Assembly a systematic war upon the German ele mpoverished nobility) were in this assembly the chief supporters of revolutionary progress; the mass of the Slavonic Deputies, in opposing them, were not satisfied with thus showing clearly the eactionary tendencies of their entire movement, but they were degraded enough to tamper and conspire with the very same Austrian Government which had dispersed their meeting at Prague. They, too, were paid for this infamous onduct; after supporting the Government during the insurrection of October, 1848, an event which finally secured to them the majority in the Diet, this now almost exclusively Stavonic Diet was dispersed by Austrian soldiers, the same as he Prague Congress, and the Panslavists threat ened with imprisonment if they should stir again And they have only obtained this, that Slavonic nationality is now being everywhere undermined by Austrian centralization, a result for which they may thank their own fanaticism and bliad-

If the frontiers of Hungary and Germany had admitted of any doubt, there would certainly have been another quarrel there. But, fortu nately, there was no pretext, and the interests of both nations being intimately related, they struggled against the same enemies, viz., the Austrian Government and the Panslavistic fanaticism. The good understanding was not for a moment disturbed. But the Italian revolution entangled a part at least of Germany in an insemecine war; and it must be stated here, as a proof how far the Metternichian system had suceeded in keeping back the development of the public mind, that during the first six months of 1848 the same men that had in Vienna mounted the barricades, went, full of enthusiasm, to oin the army that fought against the Italian patriots. This deplorable confusion of ideas did not, however, last long.

Lastly, there was the war with Denmark about Schleswig and Holstein. These countries, unquestionably German by autionality, language and predilection, are also, from military, naval and commercial grounds, necessary to Germany Their inhabitants have, for the last three years struggled hard against Danish intrusion. The right of treaties, besides, was for them. The revolution of March brought them into open collision with the Danes, and Germany supported m. But while in Poland, in Italy, in Bohemia, and later on, in Hungary, military operations were pushed with the utmost vigor, in this, the only popular, the only, at least partially, revlutionary war, a system of resultless marches and counter-marches was adopted, and an in brence of foreign diplomacy was submitted which led, after many an heroic engagement, to a most miserable end. The German Govern-ments betrayed, during this war, the Schleswig-Holstein revolutionary army on every occasion, and allowed it purposely to be cut up, when dispersed or divided, by the Danes. The German corps of volunteers were treated the same.

Hat while thus the German name earned nothing but hatred on every side, the German constitutional and liberal Governments rubbed their

hands for joy. They had succeeded in crushing the Polish and Bohemian movements. They had every where revived the old national ani-mosities, which heretofore had prevented any common understanding and action between the German, the Pole, the Italian. They had accus-tomed the people to scenes of civil war and re-pression by the military. The Prussian army had regained its confidence in Poland, the Austrian army in Prague; and while the superabundant patriotism ("die patriotische Neberkraft, as Heine has it.) of revolutionary, but short sighted youth, was led, in Schleswig and Lombardy, to be crushed by the grape shot of the enemy, the regular army, the real instrument of action, both of Prussia and Austria, was placed in a position to regain public favor by victories over the for-eigner. But we repeat: these armies, strength-ened by the Liberals as a means of action against the more advanced party, no sooner had re-covered their self-confidence and their discipline in some degree, than they turned themselves against the Liberals, and restored to power the men of the old system. When Radetzky, in his camp behind the Adige, received the first orders from the "responsible Ministers" at Vienna, he exclaimed: "Who are these Ministers? They are not the Government of Austria! Austria is, now, nowhere, but in my camp; I and my Army, we are Austria; and when we shall have beaten the Italians we shall reconquer the Empire for the Emperor!" And old Radetzky was rightbut the imbecile, "responsible" Ministers (Vienna heeded him not. KARL MARX. London, Feb., 1852.

## LECTURE.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST

BY LEONARD BACON, D D. A meagre audience assembled in the Tab-A meagre addicate assembled in the fast of a series of lectures by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven. It was announced that he had spent thirteen months traveling in the East and, at the request of friends here, had consented to embody he results of his observations in a short course of

The Rev. gentleman commenced by saying that now-a-days the lecturer was not only expected to teach but to entertain, and he greatly doubted if he could combine the two requisites. People want to feel amused and find that they have been instructed without knowing it. He went on te speak of the numbers of Americans that travel. It would be easy to collect a thousand in Paris, and thousands in the lialian cities at any time. But the American is never naturalized, never feels at ease, but always means to pull up stakes and go home, in any other than his own country. Dr. Bacon told a story of a Yankee in Rio Janeiro who, when asked why he did not return to his own cauntry, said that he thought he'd wait awhile and the country would come down to him.

He gave some personal details of the Americans he

wait awhile and the country would come down to him.

He gave some personal details of the Americans he met upon the Mediterranean steamer. At Malta he found an English propeller beaud for Beyrout, and on board was another party of Americans from Virginia. He highly complimented a gentleman and his wife from Monticello, going to Jerusalem to found a Baptist mission. At Beyrout they parted, but met a few days after in Jerusalem. There he just escaped encountering a lady from New Hampshire, whose eccentricities should long since have persuaded her frends to treat her as masne. She has been often furnished with the means of leaving Jerusalem, but she always gets back. Had she lived later she might have been a Bloomer at Woman's Rights Conventions. But she was born too soon. She is a female preacher, and her glory is having preached before Congress several years since. In Jerusalem other Americans were encountered, and among them a Californian. From them we heard of Secretary Webster's letters to the Austrian Minister, and with an enthusiasm hardly credible at home. Dr. Bacon heard afterward of the remark of a refugee settled in Damascus, upon this letter: "I have no malice against Mr. Mann, but I wish the Austrians had hung him, for it would have been the last act of the house of Hapsburg;" showing that American influence began to be felt even there.

In two weeks we were again at Beyrout, and by the next steamer came another party of Americans—among whom was a Presbyterian clergyman from Brooklyn, and at a little party in Beyrout there were 30 Americans. It was like home, except the oriental coatume of the servants. I knew no more of Americans is those regions, and American travelers until three months later in Constantinople, upon the beaten track of travel. I wish by these details to indicate how great the throng of Americans is in those regions, and American travelers have done more teward elucidating the East than those of any nation. Dr. B. referred with high praise to Mr. Stephens and Dr. Robinson and Dr. El

s cirand The scenery is as fine

you go on a bootless citaka. In secently is an eles where, and the accommodations a great deal better. Dr. Bacon said that he often felt the need of being better posted up. Yet every one who goes, ever unprepared, will probably return somewhat improved. The American who thought the Black Sea a humbug, had evidently learned something. He referred to the means of travel. There are stemmers of all kinds upon the Mediterranean. But wherever steam is, the American does not feel very far from home. Dr. B. did not visit Egypt, and expressed his regret that he was never upon a camel. The pleasantest way of making the tour of Palestine, is to come down the coast from Beyrout to Mount Carmel, then strike in to Jerusalem, on through the central country to Damasous, and over the Leb unon to Beyrout again. Good accommodations may be had, if you will accommodate yourself to your accommodations. You have horses and mules at Beyrout, and alter men. whose profession at its to put you through. Unless your eye-teeth are cut, however, it is best to put yourself in the hands of a man and make a contract for the whole tour. The owner of the horses goes with you, and takes care of the animal. You must have mules to carry your bag gage. If you have agsting le trunk, it to balanced on the other side by a sack of stones. You take your own lockings and cook. Many provisions, such as fowls and eggs, you buy upon the road. Sometimes you can get a sheep as he stands. 30 cents is a swinding price for a sheep, borns, wook and all. However, I gave more than that for mutton in many places, and rometimes I could get no mutton at alk.

You start from Beyrout with your tent, and bed and beddaed, for if you sleep in a house wo to yet as long as you live you will feel uneasy in the remembrance. We found it necessary to get a permit for our men to carry arms. Most travelers carry arms themselves. We met a part at Jerusalem, one of whom a delegate to the Peace Congress, to believe and the part of the carry and the provision of the provision of the pro

Bank, corner of Greenwich and Fulton-sts.

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Saurday, May 1

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

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CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Wednesday, May 2

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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on stailboard bow, red on port low.
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1, 15 A. M.; 4 and 4 5 P. M. The 11, 30 A. M. rans in connection with Train from New-Haven to Hartford and
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(Connection River and Vermont Railroads, to Ordeneburgh and Montreal.) Beaton and Worcester, at 8 A. M.,
(atops at Stamford and Bridgeport.) and 5 P. M., (stops at
Stamford, Norwaik and Bridgeport.) time, about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hours
to boston. The 8 A. M. connects with the Housaton and
Naugatick Railroads at Bridgeport, and Canal Railroad
at New-Haven. The 3 o'clock P. M. with Hangatical
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Trains into NEW-York—Accommodation Trains is not
New-Haven at 5.39, 7, and 9 35 A. M., and 4.30 P. M.
The 935 A. M. receives passengers from Springfield and
fairford sand Canal Railroad at New-Haven, and from
Naugatuck Bailroad at Bridgeport. The 4.29 P. M. receives passengers from Railroad at New-Haven, and from
Naugatuck Bailroad at Bridgeport and Springfield Railroad
Expans Thairs leave New-Haven, on arrival of Trains
from Boston, at 1.15 and 2.65 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport,
Norwall and Stamford.) leaving Boston at \$A. M., and
P. M.
Sprill Trains leave Port Chester at 5.30 A. M., and

TUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

I UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

I UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Arrangement. On ITHURSDAY, Jun. 15, the Trains will, astid further notice, run as follows:

Leave New-Tork going North, from the office near Chambers et. At 54 AM., for through freight only, islanting from Sist-et.) At 7 A. M. for passengers to Pucketing from Sist-et.) At 7 A. M. for passengers to Pucketing from Sist-et.) At 7 A. M. for passengers to Pucketing from Sist-et.) At 7 A. M. for passengers to Pucketing from Sist-et.) At 19 P. M. Express Train for Albany and Troy, stopping only at Pecketill, Cold Spring, Fishkill, Foughkeepsie, Bhinebeck and Hudson. At 19 P. M., passengers and freight to Pocketill only, stopping at all way stations. At 4 P. M., passengers to Pecketill only, stopping at way-entions. At 3 P. M. Mail Train for Albany and Troy, stopping at Pecketill only stopping at all way stations. At 3 P. M., passengers to Pecketill only, stopping at way-entions. At 3 P. M. Mail Train for Albany and Troy, stopping at Pecketill only stopping at all way-entions. At 4 P. M., passengers to Pecketill only, stopping at way-entions. At 5 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, Stopping at all way-entions. At 6 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, Stopping at all way-stations and through freight only, (from East Albany). At 11 A. M., Mail Train for New York, stopping at all way-stations where there are are mailsto be received and delivered. At 3 A. M., for way freight only, (from East Albany.) At 11 A. M., Mail Train for New York, stopping at all way-stations on signals. At 8 P. M., (from East Albany.) Might Mail Train.

Leave Poughkeepsie, Fishkill and Pecketill. At 5 P. M., passengers to New York at 64 A. M., passengers and drivight to New York at 64 A. M., passengers and drivight to New York at 65 A. M., passengers and drivight to New York at 65 A. M., passengers and drivight to New York at 65 A. M., passengers and drivight to New York at 65 A. M., passengers and drivight to New York, stopping at way-stations. At 15 A. M., passengers well presert Train for New

Passengers will procure Tickets before entering the Cara New-York, Jan. 15, 1832. BOBT. HIGHAM, Sup't.

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO. WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

—Trains of Michigan Southern and Morthern Incana Enflroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Monroe and Toledo at 5.15 A. M.; arrive at Leporte at 6.16 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by arra 65 miles to Ainaworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago.

Returning to Laporte ame way—cars leave Laporte at 7.39 A. M., and arrive at Mouroe and Toledo at 5.45 P. M. Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgie; with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolits, as 8 outh Bead; and at cither places on the line, with the primeipal toward north and south.

At Toledo this line connects at 5.45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Clewiand; themes by railroad and stage to Erie; themes by railroad via Bunkirk to Mew-Tork, or by stage from Sunkirk to Bufelo, and by cars after Feb. 1.

The 5 P. M. train on the New-York and Erie Read, consects with the Lake above train.

Passengars at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Passengars at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Passengars at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Passengars at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Passengars at New-York, or Baltimore and Washington.

Actions, Jan. 14, 1862.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.-NEW. YORK and PHILADELPHIA direct—U. S. MAIL.

Id KXPRESS LINES—Talough in 4t hours—New-Jer
Bailread via Jersey City, leaving New-Tork at 5 a. M.

ot of Courtlandt-st.; 9 a.M. and 5t P. M. Liberty-u.,

exves Philadelphia at 12t and 9 a.M. and 5t P. M. from

it of Walmit-st. Fare reduced to \$1 for diret-class and

if for reconsections. 2 56 for recons-class.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON through tickets gold in the above lines, and through bag-care carried in the 9 A.M. and 5‡ P.M. lines from Newton, will through conductors.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD

Passage, 37; ceuts. Freight taken on reasonable terms and promptly attended to by Agents at each end of the roate. For passage or freight apply to SAXTON & WEBB, No 1:2 South-st., or the Captain on board. NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.

addate Stations.

Evening Express Train at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, concenting with the Dunkirk and State Line and Eric and Nuriberest Railroads, for Eric Pa.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent, New-York, Dec. 29 1851.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Ston-

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-

REIGHTS TO BOSTON.-Freighters are informed that the rate of charge on freight between New-York and Boston, by the Fall River Line, will be as low as by either of the regular lines

TISDALE & BORDEN, Agents.

MERCHANDISE FORWARDED to

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION .- No-NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—Nobice is hereby gives that the balance rewaining of
the priceeds of sals of the real entire of JOSEPH H.
HORTON, deceased, late of the City of New York, inteatare, lately made under an order of the Surrogats of the
County of New York, by JOHN G. HORTON, Administrater, and FANNY MARIA HORTON, Administrative,
of all sud singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Joreph H. Horton, deceased, intestate, will be divided by the
and Eurrogate among the creditors of the same intestate, in
proprution of their respective debts, according to law, at
the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the
20th day of April nert, at 16 o'clock in the forenous of that
day.—Dated the 4th day of March, 1832.
JOHN G. HORTON, Administrator.

PANNY MARIA HORTON, Administrator.

m8 law6wM

MS lawowM

SUPREME COURT, Kings County.—

Heary Van Pell and Peter Wykoff, Erecutors of Henry Van Pell and Peter Wykoff, Erecutors of Henry Van Pell decased against HENRY SMITH, and ANDHEW LEASY, Sommons.—To Heary Smith, son and derince of John C. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased: You are hereby aummoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was siled in the effice of the Clerk of the County of Kings, of the City Hall, Brooklya, on the 4th October, 1851, and to serve a copy of your asswer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 203 Futton-st., in the City of Brooklya, which it wenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plumtiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which is for the foreclosure of a mortgage from John C. Smith to

Hargetty will leave New-Haven pier, Pect-slip, Sast
River, as follows:
Leaves New-York
fluturday, Marchi3.12 M.
Tuesday, 16.124 P. M. Tuesday, 18.4 P. M.
Wednesday, 17.1 Wednesday, 18.4 P. M.
Thursday, 18.24 P. M.
Tuesday, 20.3 Monday, 21.54 A. M.
Tuesday, 23.8 A. M. Wed'sday, 21.9 3
Thursday, 25.7 Findar, 25.164
Saturday, 25.7 Findar, 26.11
Saturday, 27.114 Monday, 29.105
Tuesday, 30.11 Tuesday, 39.29 P. M.
Wednesday, 39.113 M. Wed'sday, 31.24
The stages for Squam und Freehold will ran in connection with boat. Stages to convey passengers to all parts of the country. All persons are forbid trusting the above boat on the account of the owners.

NORWALK and DANBURY.—The new and fastseiling steamer PACIFIC. (instead of the "Danbury." as
ontemplated) Capt. R. W. Fowler. will commence raning in connection with the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad,
towhing at South Norwalk, on MONDAY, March,
leaving Norwalk Bridge every MONDAY, MEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at So'clock. A.M.
Returning will inave the west side Peck Sip, East River,
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1P.M.
Passage, 7; cents. Freight taken on reasonable terms

Trains leave as follows (Sundays excepted) from for foot of Duane-st.;

Mail Train at A. M. for Dunkirk and all Stations.

New Sugar Express Train at 4 P. M.

WAY TRAIN, at 4 P. M., for Sufferes, Oxford and inter-

instea, for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE NEW-BRD-FORD and TAUNTON,—The steamer COM MODORE and C. VANDERBILT, of this line, now run regularly as heretofore, alternately leaving Pier No. 2, North River, first wharf above Battery place, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. and Stomaton at 8 o clock, P. M., or on arrival of the mail train, which leaves Boston at 5 P. M. Per freight or passage apply at the office, No. 18 Battery-place, or on board the boats.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, between Philadelphia and Pittaburg, through in Twenty: FOUR ROUSS.—On and after Dec. 19, Passengers will be earried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, between Philadelphia and Pittaburg, in Twenty four Hours, with only 25 miles of Staging over an excellent Turpine. Fare \$11.

This is the shortest and best route between the Great West and the Atlantic Cities, and the accommodations are in all respects of the highest character. The Express Through Train (in 24 hours,) leaves the Depót, Market, west of Broad at, every evening at \$10 clock. The Morning Way Train leaves the same place at \$0 clock, A. M. By this line, Passeners will be carried through in 24 hours, with a good night's rest at Hollidaysburg.

The above Lines pass through Lancaster, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Johnstown, Ec., crossing the Mountains by day-light.—Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1851.

Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-Oa and after MONDAY, March I, a Passenger Train for Pockskill and Way Stations will leave Chambers et at 10.30 A.M., arriving at Pocaskill at 2 40 P.M. Retarolag, will leave Pechakill at 3 o'clock P.M., and arrive at Chambers et at 5 o'clock P.M.

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Common-airy of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-FIEST-ST., from 16th-av. to the Hulson River, in the City of New-York. The subscribers, Com-missioners of Satimate and Assessment in the above enti-tled matter, duly appointed by a role of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, en-titled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several law relating particularly to the City of New-York cive nonce, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act satisfied an Act to reduce several law relating particularly to the City of New York, into one Act, passed April 9, 1873." passed April 29, 1839; that the abrarant of the satimate and assessment of the Communication in the above matter, contaming the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the Maps of the Communicationers, together with such maps and the amount of assessment, whether for damage or benefit; and also all the addicate, actimates, and other documents which were used by the Communicationers in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Communication of whomsoever it may concern; there to remain for at least sixty days before the Commissioners made their report to the said Suprame Count, at the time and place hereinafer mentioned. And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the act, entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New York, and forother purposes, passed May 14, 1841, to the source or owners, occupant or eccupants of all houses, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment; and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment; and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, that they have outpleted their Estimate and Assessment; and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be papased to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr. Keg., the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at the office of James 8, Sandford, Esq., No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, cascribed and bounded as follows, to the west, by the seasorily line of side of 18th av., and has all the lots, pieces or

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Sur-IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM
I. BRAINE, late of the City of New-York, decoused, to
present the same with vouchous thereof, to the subscriber,
which is a subscriber of the same of the same proyork, on or before the minth day of June next.—Dated
New-York, the 20-h day of New-bork, the 20-h day of June next.—Dated
I lawstam.

SUPREME COURT.-Is the matter of iny or as soon thereafter as counsel the and there a mote a will be made that confirmed "Dated, New York, March of HENRY BERKMAN, PHILIP J. MONROE, Commissioners, MOSES WILCOX, m6 127

CUPREME COURT .- In the matter of

SUPREME COURT, ULSTER COUNtwer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintins will apply
the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dat
October 8, 1851. R. BARNARD. Plaustiffs Atty
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of th
Clerk of the County of Ulare, on the 34th day of Decem
ber instant.—Dated December 21, 1852.

his wife, Augustas N. Smith and Eliza C. Smith his wife, William L. Burns and Julia G. Burns infants, Nathaniel L. Lord, Heary Newton Van Schaick. Christopher Wolfe and James L. Phelia, ininio;—In persance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made in the above cause, will be soid, under the direction of the subscriber, the Referre therein, by Antheay J. Bescker & Co., auctuages, at mubic auction, at the Microhaus' Exchange in the City of New York, on Saturday, the third day of Abril next, at tweive schock at moon, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of lind si cone. Jung and being in the City of New York, and new known and distinguished a humber thirty (30, Hamilton-street, sumbers one hyndred and thirty-nine (19), one hundred and forty-two (143) Cherny-street; and numbers four hundred and relief (112) and four hundred and forty-two (143) and one hundred and forty-two (143) and one hundred and forty-two (143) and four hundred and fourthern (144) Waterstreet.

JONEPH BOUGHILON, Reference.

BILEW YORK SUDDEMEN CANTER.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—
Philip W. Engs and Samoel F. Engs against George
W. Soule.—To GEORGE W. SOULE, defendant: You
are hereby summoned and required to suswer the comolamin in this action, which was filed in the office of the
Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Giry
Hall, in said city, on the 14th day of January, 1852, and to
serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the
subscribers, at our office, No. 6 Well et., in the City of
New York, within twenty days after the service of this
summence on you, exclusive o the day of such service; and
if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time
forward, the plaintiffs in he serious will take judgment
against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred and
aliacity aight dollars and twenty-one cents with interest
from the thirty-first dy of January, one thous and sight
nundred and fifty-one, benils the costs of this action.—
Dated Jinuary 15, 852.

119 10 wM. Planntiffs' A torrays, No. 6 will st.

The CRIST & HURST.

The CRIST A HURST.

The CRIST A PROPERTY OF A STREET OF STREET.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is heavily given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOBBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 127 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of Many Fork, on or before the twenty-seventh day of Many her. 1851. [in2t law6mM\*] JOHN B. HOBBY. Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BUS-SELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, by the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BUSSELL, No. 733 Mensionst, in the City of New-York, on a before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1354.

1612-08M\* CHARLES BUSSELL: Secutors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. M. ES. LUNT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the name with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, G. V. A. COTT, at his residence, No. 559 thest, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of July acat.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1852.

G. VAN COTT, Administrator.

15 law6mM\* SARAH LUNT, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Sur-TO THE SULANCE OF AN OTHER SHIP rogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET. WYNKOOP, late of the City of New York, deceased, twynknoop, late of the City of New York, deceased, twynknoop, and the county of the

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sur-The PURSUANCE of air of detroit are Suited of the County of New-York, notice is hereby green to all persons having claims against AARON B. HEATH, late of the City of New-York, decaused, to present the same, with vouchers the reof, te the subscriber, at her remdence. No. 117 Leonardest., in the City of New-York, on or before the mixth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1854.

dl lawtends MALVINA HEATH, Administratrix.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPART. CROTON AQUEDUCT DEFARImindered "Preposal for building a Sewer'in Lenington-ev,
will be received at the Office of the Cretea Aquedust Department, (Rotunda, Park,) until Monday, the 18th day of
March, 1853, at 3 o'olock, P. M., to build a SEWER with
the Beccessive RECEIVING BASINS and CULVERTS,
is LEXINGTON-AV., from 32d to 59th st., being in length
about 1.115 feet. The plan of the Sewer and specifications
for the hulding of the same, and all other information relating the co. can be obtained on application to the Contract C. ork, at this office.—New York March 6. 1834.

President of the Croton Aqueduct Department.